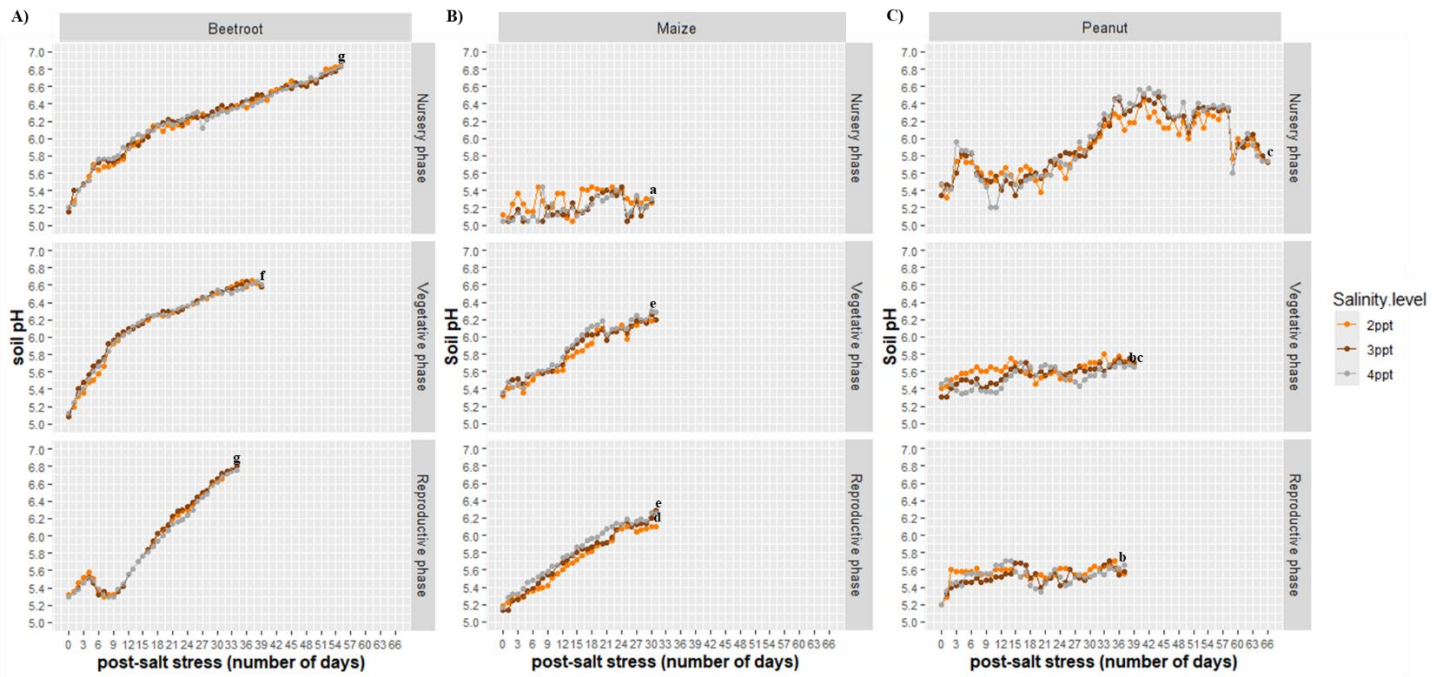
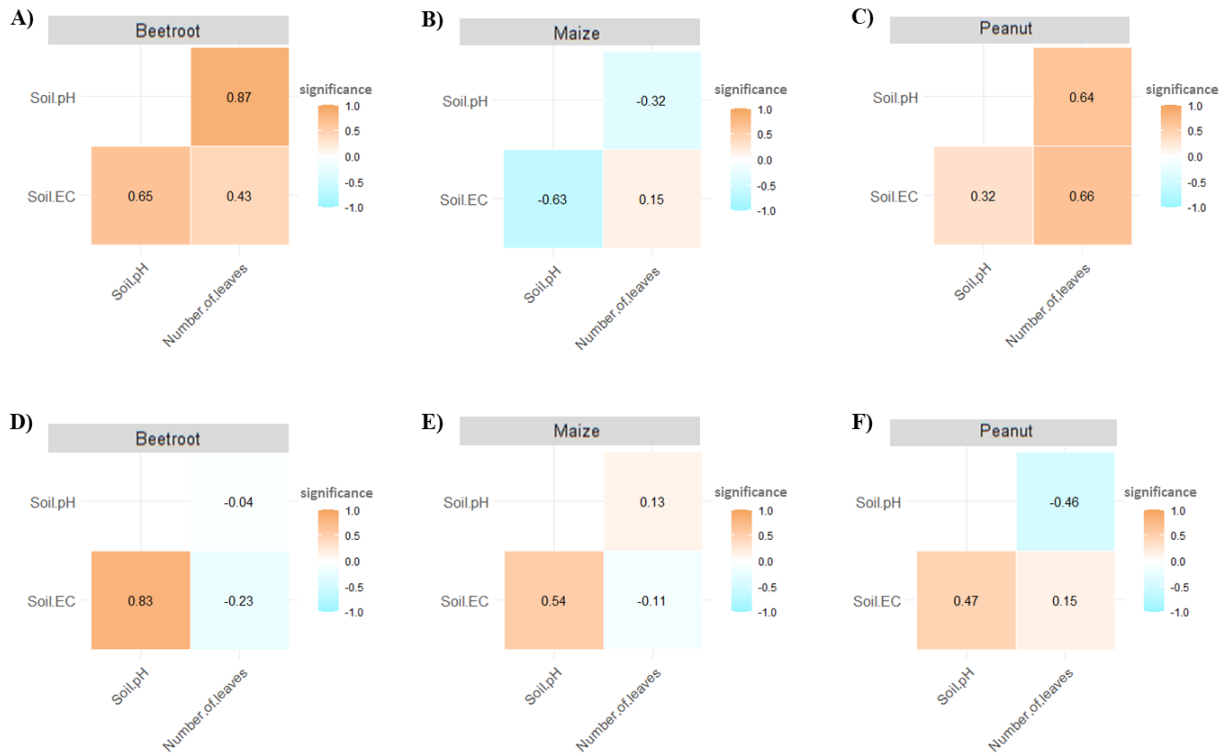


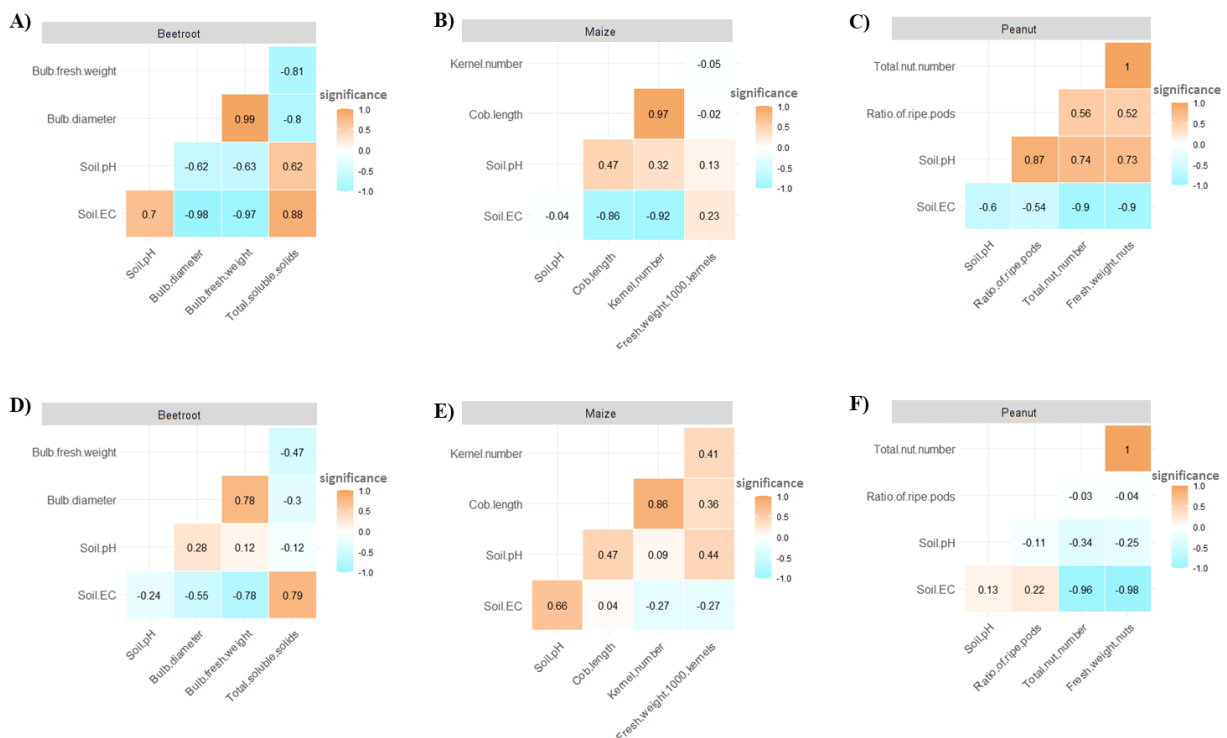
Supplemental Figure 1: Soil pH in acclimatising saline experiment. Changing soil pH for beetroot (A), maize (B) and peanut (C) measured every three days for varied duration of the acclimatising salt experiment. Control treatment (0 ppt) was established by irrigation of soil pots using water without NaCl. Salty treatments were achieved by increasing salt concentration by 0.5 ppt NaCl solution at every timepoint until defined salt treatments of 0.5 to 4 ppt were reached and thereafter, irrigation with water containing only the specific NaCl concentration. Day 0 on the x-axis represents the first day of saline irrigation of 26-, 14- and 5-day old beetroot, maize, and peanut plants respectively, after crops have developed 3 to 4 true leaves. Statistics performed by one-way ANOVA with Tukey post hoc where different letters represent p-values ≤ 0.05 .



Supplemental Figure 2: Soil pH in shock saline experiment. Changing soil pH for beetroot (A), maize (B) and peanut (C) at different developmental growth stages- nursery phase, vegetative phase or reproductive phase. Measurements were taken daily for duration of shock saline experiment. Here, salty treatments were achieved by irrigation with defined NaCl solutions of 2, 3 and 4 ppt every three days for experimental duration. Day 0 on the x-axis represents the first day of saline irrigation of the crops until a maximum of 66 days post-salt stress. Statistics performed by two-way ANOVA with Tukey post hoc where different letters represent p-values ≤ 0.05 .



Supplemental Figure 3: Correlation matrix of agronomic phenotypes measured during crop growth in acclimatising saline experiment (A-C) and shock saline experiment (D-F). The phenotypes- soil EC, soil pH and number of leaves- of beetroot (A, D), maize (B, E) and peanut (C, F) were compared between each other. Strong positive correlations have values of 0.7 to 1 (in dark orange) while strong negative correlations give values between -0.7 and -1 (in dark cyan).



Supplemental Figure 4: Correlation matrix of crop productivity phenotypes in acclimatising saline experiment (A-C) and shock saline experiment (D-F). Significant correlations between yield or quality phenotypes of beetroot (A, D), maize (B, E) and peanut (C, F) deduced as strong positive correlations with values between 0.7 to 1 (in dark orange) or strong negative correlations with values between -0.7 and -1 (in dark cyan).